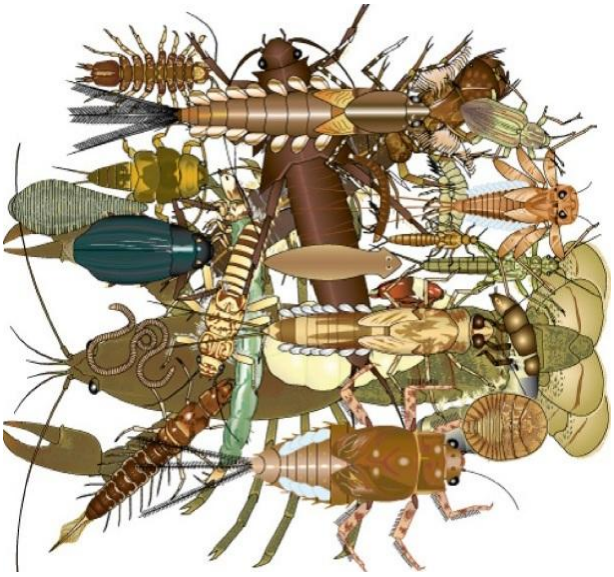

Habitat preferences

(**F**) Fast-moving waters with rocky substrate (i.e. riffles and runs of streams and rivers); (**S**) Slow-moving or still waters with soft substrate and vegetation (i.e. pools and backwater areas of streams and rivers; wetlands and ponds)

Aquatic invertebrate size

Many types of aquatic invertebrates have typical size ranges, but often these vary according to the conditions (chemical and physical stability of the aquatic environment) and the availability of food resources

Size range categories (mm)

Very large	Large	Medium	Small	Very small
> 50 (VL)	50 – 30 (L)	29 – 15 (M)	14 – 5 (S)	< 5 (VS)

Stress tolerance is the organism's ability to withstand a certain amount of anthropogenic influences. The index range for each category is based upon a (0-10) scale, which is based mostly on the invertebrate's ability to withstand varying levels of dissolved oxygen and other chemical and physical disturbances. For example, invertebrates with a low tolerance need adequate dissolved oxygen and chemical and physical stability, while those with a high tolerance can survive for a period of time when dissolved oxygen levels are less than adequate or other disturbances may be present. In some cases tolerance values are undetermined (**U**).

Stress tolerance scale

Low (L)				Moderate (M)			High (H)			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10